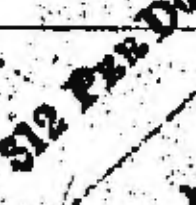


Hongkong Daily Press.



CLUB
WHISKY.
H. PRICE & Co.
\$12 - Per Doz.

OLD
YELLOW
PURE
SPECIAL

A SPECIALITY.
CHAMPAGNE.

E. O. MURPHY, WH. SC. A.M.I. MECH.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1901.

colony generally, with which mine is intimately bound up.

If any gentleman has any questions to ask or resolutions to propose I shall be glad if he will do so now.

Mr. J. J. KAWICK said they had all listened with very great interest to the extremely bold and able statement made by Mr. Chater on the subject of the Resolution, which he believed would be of considerable advantage to all marine-lookers. Mr. Chater had not said one word too much of the great advantage; it would be to have the scheme carried out, and he, for one, entertained great confidence in it, and that it would ultimately be carried out, although at the outset great difficulties might have to be contended with. He thought Mr. Chater had taken considerable trouble in the matter, and had left very little to be added. He begged to propose the following resolution: "On the subject of the Resolution proposed by the Wanchai Association embodied in the correspondence between Mr. Chater and the Government published in the local papers be accepted in principle, and that Mr. Chater is hereby authorised to forward this resolution to the Colonial Secretary."

Mr. RAYMOND: I have much pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. MOSES: I beg to propose the following resolution: "That the Government be requested to send a surveyor to the Wanchai and to make a plan and undertake to contribute in proportion to their marine frontages to the expenses incurred by the Government in so doing."

Mr. MAITLAND: I second it.

Mr. CHATER said that was all the business that day. He would lose no time in forwarding the resolutions to the Government and asking them to proceed with the work forthwith. He thought it would take somewhere about three months to get an answer from the Secretary of State and then the survey of the sea bed would be made and plans drawn, allotting to each one what he was entitled to with regard to frontage. The meeting then separated.

THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

The following is the continuation of Mr. Michie's lecture, at the City Hall, on Tuesday. Before attempting to deduce any practical hints for the betterment of the existing situation, a glance at the manner of introduction of missions into China may not be amiss. For it has not been so clear and above-board as the pure character of a Christian mission. The entry has in fact been attended with much craft as the most fine-drawn pieces of worldly diplomacy usually are. Being all within the memory of living men, the various stages of the process are easily verified by any one who feels interested in the subject. The modern missionary question is not yet sixty years old. It was opened subsequent to and consequent upon the treaty of Nanjing in 1842. Commerce, funeral rites, churches for Christian worship were permitted under the Treaty of Nanjing. This applied of course to the five treaty ports to which all foreign trade was then strictly confined. The French sought, as an extension of these privileges, that the Chinese natives professing Christianity should likewise be protected. Their requests were considered and approved by the Imperial Commissioner, Kiyung, who memorialised the throne on the subject in 1844 and 1845. In reply, the fullest toleration was granted by Imperial Rescript to "the religion of the Lord of Heaven which instructs and guides men in well-doing. More than that, the Emperor decreed that the ancient houses which had been built in the reign of Kangsi" be, with special exceptions, "restored to the possessors of this religion in their respective places." The French demands were thus conceded with every appearance of liberality and good faith. The Chinese statement of that time, seemed "unimpeachable of the bitter fruit which was wrapped up in these innocent-looking demands." The germs of the whole French policy in the Far East was by that simple concession introduced into the Chinese body politic—the aggressive alliance with the Church, the deep purposes of which had been openly exposed in State papers from the days of Count Kiyung descending to an unbroken series of State papers, as a subsequent step, in the introduction of missionaries was a "concession of unimpeachable imposition on the Chinese, inasmuch as the ulterior purpose was concealed under a pretext. When the Treaty of 1858 came to be negotiated, a material advance was made on the French agreements of 1844 and 1846. A general demand was now made for toleration of Christianity in China. This again was a covert design to gain something more than that which was asked for, since full toleration had already been accorded. It was really contemplated by the French Government, by their respective propagandists who pushed them from behind, was aggression, religious only on the part of Great Britain; religious, political and military on the part of France. The concession to France in 1846 was the iron wedge driven into the granite block: the concessions of 1858 and 1860 were the water applied to it, causing the rock to split. It was a gentle operation, ulterior designs being veiled by the mild philosophy of the treaties. The Christian religion was represented, as preaching men to be virtuous, the other attributes being carefully concealed. Thus the grand hypocrisy of Christendom was unveiled in treaties dictated to China by the two victorious Powers—one Catholic and the other Protestant. It is impossible in this case to make any distinction between them.

Next, a fraud, audacious and flagitious, was perpetrated by a French missionary in the interests of the Catholic propaganda in 1890, when a clause of the most drastic significance was smuggled into the Chinese text only of the French treaty, unknown even to its nominal negotiator, Baron Gros. It stipulated for the full restoration of the buildings and other properties of the early Christians, irrespective of all intermediate ownerships, and irrespective apparently of those which had been already restored by the decree of 1846. It also provided for the permanent residence of missionaries in the interior, and for their buying land and erecting houses and churches. The clause might possibly have been repudiated by the Chinese Government, on the discovery being made that it was not in the original French version. For by agreement, between the high contracting parties it was the French text alone which was to rule in case of disputed interpretation. But the Chinese had not the courage to face a fresh quarrel, perhaps even another war with France. The French Government, on its part, took no pains to bring the two versions of the treaty into harmony, but on the contrary allowed full advantage to be taken of the interpolated clause. The deception, but indeed committed upon by Protestants, but their missions nevertheless availed themselves of the provisions under the "most favoured nation" privilege, and so it came to pass that their whole system of inland missions for the last forty years has been carried on under the nega of this equivocal. And, broadly speaking, the missionary

troubles, with their attendant crimes and outrages, during the past 35 years have arisen from this general cause. As Protestants have taken full advantage of the French treaty, it is difficult to see how they can avoid the charge of being accessory after the fact to the means by which it was obtained. The situation, it must be freely admitted, was most embarrassing for them. They had either to follow the Catholic propaganda into the interior, or abandon that field to their competitors. Only one mission that I have heard of resisted the temptation, the one directed by Bishop Scott of Peking. Its members did not indeed refrain from going into the interior of the country, but so far as they were concerned, they claimed no rights there, and when presented in one city they did not hesitate to flee to another, rather than invoke the strong hand of their Government to support them in an untenable position.

Consider for a moment the position of the Chinese Government in relation to these dubious transactions. Leaving aside the question of comparative ethics, on which Western nations assume superiority over Eastern, has not the history of the introduction and spread of the Christian propaganda in China been such as to fill the Government with suspicion? Have they not seen that the things that were demanded of them have never been the thing that was enforced; that the province has borne no resemblance to the reality; that the religion which imitates the virtues is breaking up their country as the roots of a banyan tree dislocate a stone wall? And in that perfectly natural suspicion may we not discover some explanation, if not palliation, of the tortuous and criminal ways by which the Chinese have sought to thwart the purposes of those whom they regard as oppressors, bent on their destruction?

This would be a vain dissertation unless it opened the door to remedial measures. And this reflection brings me unfortunately to the weakest point in this address. The calamities which have been entailed on the Chinese people are, for the greater part, as much beyond the reach of remedy as the zeal of the propaganda is beyond the reach of argument. The religious aspect of the movement is not a legitimate subject for Government interference, however much it may invite general criticism. The mundane aims of the Communist bureau, and the territorial ambitions of the Powers with which the Church is bound up, are of too old standing to be affected by transitory occurrences or by public opinion. Of the whole composite structure of the propaganda, therefore, all that remains which is amenable to treatment is that small fraction of it which touches the civil relation between the Protestant missionaries and their respective governments, which for this purpose are represented by Great Britain and the United States. In perfect good faith, though utterly blind to what they were doing, the two Powers opened the door to their countrymen to overrun China, but without taking adequate steps to control their operations. They thus imposed on the Chinese an unwelcome agreement, and the ill-adjusted machine has broken down. The question of inland residence had been urged by British merchants on their Government, which steadfastly refused to make such a demand on China on the ground, as stated by Sir R. Alcock, that inland residence was incompatible with extra-territorial privileges; and by Sir Thomas Wade, that he could not recommend a British Consul to place himself in a position where a gunboat could not reach. It would throw up unfair burden on the Chinese to compel them to indemnify themselves for entertainers who were exempt from their jurisdiction and it would be unfair to British subjects to allow them to reside in places where they could neither be controlled nor protected. Hence inland residence was refused to merchants, though, as we have seen, it was tacitly by an oblique process, granted to missionaries—a much more dangerous social element. But, having allowed British missionaries, whether explicitly or implicitly, to avail themselves of the permission, it is clear that the Governments were morally bound to supervise them, and either to follow them up by Consular officers to prevent disputes with Chinese officials, or to impose such regulations for their conduct as would work automatically as between the missionaries and the local authorities.

Having omitted to make any provision whatever for a clear understanding between the missionaries and the mandarins, and having discovered in the sequel the tragic consequences which the neglect entailed, it would appear that it became the duty of the Governments concerned, however late, to make good the omission as far as might be practicable. That duty remains to this day unfulfilled.

The only attempt to supply the want of a missionary concordat was that made by the Chinese Government itself in 1871. In that year the 'Jungli Yamen issued an elaborate circular, addressed in the first instance to the French Government, providing with great precision a *modus vivendi* for the missions. This proposal was not well received by any of the Powers concerned. The British and American Governments excused themselves from the consideration of it on the ground that it applied to the Catholic propaganda, while the Protestant missions and the Eves denounced it in the most wholesale fashion as an insidious attempt to create a system of official espionage intended to pervert all mission work. I frankly confess to having taken part in this trade. Yet, viewed in the light of the subsequent thirty years' experience, it may well seem that the Powers and the missions missed an opportunity of placing the propaganda on a satisfactory working footing. The first proposals of the Chinese Government were not necessarily final; they invited discussion, and a fair discussion might have evolved a scheme which would have met the reasonable requirements of all; and if the British and American Governments had taken part in a conference with the French, the result must have been such a definition of the privileges of the Catholic missions as would have placed a check on the extravagant pretensions they have since developed. The Chinese circular was divided into eight heads, each proposal being accompanied by a full explanation of the reason for it, based upon actual experience. It is too long for quotation, and indeed no quotation would be fair that did not include, with the regulation proposed, the argument attached to it. The document is one and indivisible, and can only be considered as a whole. It was published as a Blue-book, the number of which I have not got, and was appended to a brochure which I published in 1892.

Whatever the defects of the Chinese circular, it was at least a tentative effort to eliminate from the missionary question the elements of danger to the State. By refusing even to consider it the Western Powers placed themselves *prima facie* in the wrong, and thus incurred pretty nearly the whole responsibility for the outbreaks which have marked the past thirty years. A cruel injury had been done to the Chinese people in forcibly opening their country to foreign missionaries without any regulations for their control, or clear definition of their status. The injury was ag-

gravated by the refusal to listen to any suggestion for supplying the want, after the need for it had been demonstrated. The Christian nations thus owe an immense moral debt to China, a debt which is quite beyond their power to discharge. It is a question whether their conscience is sufficiently sensitive to induce them to pay even a trifling instalment. For nations have a kind of conscience, though its operation is apt to be fitful. We have heard for instance of pecuniary indemnities being exacted by one Power from another, and when found excessive the overplus has, in exceptional cases, been refunded. It would be a small reparation for the injury inflicted on the Chinese by the two great non-aggressive European Powers, and now to put a little on missionaries of their nationality and prohibit them from meddling in Chinese politics in any manner whatsoever. The missionaries enjoy liberties in the interior of China which are denied to merchants. Let them, on pain of having their privileges withdrawn, confine themselves to religious teaching, the sole ground on which they enjoy these immunities. Of course evasion would be practised, just as under the strictest preventive system smuggling is practised. But there is some virtue even in the mere stigma of a practice as illegal. The better class of missionaries would obey the law, those who did not would lose in repute, and one or two recalcitrants expelled from the country would at least prove on the part of their Government a desire to protect the peaceable Chinese both from the meddlers in local quarrels and from sedition-mongers on a grander scale. It is not wholly beyond the bounds of possibility that some of the more important missionary bodies themselves might be induced to do so, and the Government half way in devising means of freeing their missions from the political taint, although jealousy of competitors would no doubt stand seriously in their way.

It is not, however, for us to formulate regulations for the government of missionaries. Our ambition would be amply satisfied if the public and the Governments concerned would take thought of their moral obligations in this matter, as a preliminary step, and if the missionaries would consider their sacred calling in a purer light than some of them have been disposed to do, and endeavor to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

It is but a very small corner of the vast and varied field of missionary enterprise that has been glanced at in this paper. There are many more aspects of the work which offer fair matter for general comment without touching at all on the province of religion or of Christian proselytising. There are practices which affect the good relations between Chinese and Foreigners, there are modes of procedure which concern decency and decorum which are quite as interesting to the communities of the west as to the missionary bodies themselves. The mode of acquiring land, and the theocratic aesthetics of those and church buildings; the attitude of missionaries towards popular customs, superstitions, and ceremonies; their itinerant practices; the part assigned to women and the method of fulfilling it in proselytising work; their treatment of the literature, and of the deities and sages of the Chinese, and numerous other items of that kind would form legitimate subjects for discussion by ordinary men and women of the world, and they are subjects which suggest to the missionary who approaches them with an open mind, the source of many hindrances to the spread of Christianity no less real than that which is more appropriately called political.

His Excellency having invited discussion on the paper.

The Rev. W. BANNISTER said he would like to say a word or two upon the subject which had been brought before them that evening. He thought they all must be extremely indebted to Mr. Michie for the very broad and philosophical view he had taken on the whole question. He wished to speak from the point of view of the mission. It had been his privilege to live in China for over twenty-one years, and he would like to point out for the consideration of ladies and gentlemen present some of the assumptions which, he thought, were incorrect in the lecture. They could justly venture to take exception to some of the assumptions put forward. He did not know whether he had heard correctly, but one of them which he would like to emphasise was that there had been a very universal disposition to interfere, North, South, East and West, with the political rights of the officials, and the political rights of the people. He did not think this had been done by the extremely difficult position taken up by the non-Christian population. He could give very fair instances of that in many parts of the country. There had been a general assumption of the disposition on the part of the Protestant missionary to interfere with the legal and political customs of the country. Ninety-nine out of one hundred missionaries did not interfere to such a very great extent as had been assumed. There were certain things which came before the missionaries, and which must take cognisance of, and the general argument of the lecturer was one which, he thought, must be urged more against the judgment of the missionary, than against the general principles which he adopted and which were laid down by the missionary society. Then again the assumption of the philosophic position of the non-interference on the part of the Christian nations. He considered that they, as representatives of great Christian nations, and the great forces of the West must present to the leaders of the standing orders of that Christianity which all of them professed (Hear, Hear). He thought for the credit of men like himself, and the credit of men like his Bishop, who was not there that evening, but who had gone to Foochow, and men like Bishop Scott, men like Griffith John of Hongkong, Bishop Moule of Mid China, and Mr. Muirhead of Shanghai, all of whom for many years—some of them for forty or fifty years—had laboured in China, that it was an entirely wrong assumption to maintain that they were guided by principles of right and double-dealing in advancing their mission. Some of them had given not less than twenty years of service, but some of their fortunes as well for the cause they had advocated. He thanked them for their kindness in listening to him, and at the same time he would like to thank Mr. Michie for the very careful review he had given of the whole question, and the philosophic presentation of it in his lecture.

The Rev. C. BOWE said he was not quite sure that he had not the lecture distinctly, and therefore he spoke with some amount of diffidence concerning it. It seemed to him that, as far as he could hear, the assumption was that the missionaries were waiting, willing, and desiring to do everything in China except the thing they were sent to do. That was the impression to his mind which the lecturer seemed to convey, and it was sought to establish that the missionaries were constantly interfering with things which did not concern them. He had been in China for over twenty years, and knew others who had seen 30 or 40 years' service, and he would, if ever, be of the interference referred to in the lecture. For himself, he had only been asked to give advice twice in 20 years, and in each instance a very pleasant and amicable result had followed. There had been cases of interference brought to his notice, but they did not amount to anything like that presumed in the lecture. There had been cases brought to his notice when it was almost impossible not to interfere and he instance one which occurred about two years ago. That was a doctor, a very respectable man with a good practice, who became a Christian. Immediately it was known he was expected by the villagers with whom he lived. Part of his property was claimed by a neighbour who had a grudge against him. The usual persecutions followed. The man who was seeking to take the doctor's land was advised by his wife not to proceed because the case was obviously unjust. In anger the man killed his wife, and then brought a charge of murder against the doctor. The latter at once brought the case to him (Mr. Bowe) and although nothing was done for him, it was seen that the case was looked into, and some steps taken, but it was afterwards decided to let it alone. He (the speaker) denied that the missionaries interfered in any manner like that which had been presumed in the lecture. It had been assumed that the missionaries were in China because they were supported by gunboats and torpedo-boats. It was altogether overlooked that they could be there moved by any higher and more powerful motive, but when he thought of the lives of devoted people like Griffith John and others, he felt that there must be a higher power, a higher ambition, a higher love, because they wished the Chinese to know that above all and beyond all, for themselves and for every one there was a common Father.

His Excellency again rising said they had listened to a very able attack and a very able defence. After all, nothing could ever be lost by having a case put forward, clearly and strongly, on both sides. He thought the thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Michie for attending there that evening. There was a great deal to be said on both sides, and he had no doubt that they who had not the experience of coming in contact with the state of affairs in the interior of China would find it very difficult sitting in their chairs at home to realise the importance of refusing to interfere in affairs that might easily be righted by tendering a little advice. But they could all realise that there might be circumstances in which no man with a human heart in his body, could refrain from interfering even though he knew that trouble would follow. The grave and terrible events of the past year had shown them that human nature was pretty much the same in China as elsewhere. He had been reading lately of the terrible trials of Mr. and Mrs. Green and their party, and was filled with admiration at the extraordinary fortitudes displayed during those dreadful three weeks they were in the hands of the Chinese. But he also was struck by the fact that men had come forward, not Christians, but Boxers, and had risked their lives to assist them to escape. These men had shown in the highest degree many of those qualities which now and again were regarded as being the exclusive property of Christian nations. Where such feelings had been shown, and where the people had evinced those qualities of sympathy, pity and of self-sacrifice, there must always be hope for the future of China. He asked them to accord most heartily a vote of thanks to Mr. Michie for his kindness in delivering the lecture. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. Michie, who briefly replied.

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A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. Michie, who briefly replied.

Sir JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G., proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for attending and presiding on the occasion, and the proceedings then terminated.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following is the forty-second report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Yokohama Shokin Ginko), presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on Saturday, 9th March.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 163,695,652 brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 5,972,348,502, of which yen 4,218,009,892 have been deducted for current expenses, interest, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,754,338,610. The directors propose that yen 180,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 8,310,000,000. From the remainder, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 790,000,000 of old shares and yen 300,000,000 of new shares, making a total of yen 1,090,000,000. The balance, yen 404,338,610, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Kamassi deserters numbered 450 and were being repatriated to Sierra Leone. They had done no damage. They were not relieved at the time promised owing to the operations in Gambia. The Gold Coast Constabulary are now garrisoning Kumassi, but their strength is not known.

The majority of the Kamassi mutineers have been shipped to Sierra Leone. One of the ringleaders has been court-martialled and shot.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, in supporting in the Chamber a bill for extraordinary military expenses, declared positively that Italy possessed full independence regarding their military organisation and is not fettered by ties in her international relations.

THE STATES AND VENEZUELA.

The American Government has summoned to Washington the Minister at Venezuela to consult as regards the differences with Venezuela which constantly become more acute.

THE OPHIR LEFT PORT SAID.

The Ophir left Port Said yesterday morning. An accident to a dredger blocked the Canal, and the Ophir anchored. The Britannic is aground in a siding.

THE OPHIR HAS RESUMED HER JOURNEY.

The American Admiral Ramey has been ordered to proceed to Melbourne aboard U.S.S. Brooklyn to attend the opening of the Federal Parliament.

THE STANDARD SAYS A SUGGESTION HAS BEEN MADE TO THE KING THAT THE DUKE OF CORNWALL, eldest son of the Queen, be created Prince of Cornwall and Prince of Australia in celebration of the Royal tour.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

The Turkish transport *Aslan* has been wrecked in the Red Sea and twenty soldiers drowned.

THE TAKU PORTS.

The Ministers at Peking are agreed as to the necessity of dismantling the forts at Taku, Shanhaikwan and Tientsin. The North fort at Tientsin is an impediment to navigation and its removal would make the river navigable to Tientsin.

RUSSIA AND TIENTSIN.

Monsieur Giers' instructions from St. Petersburg forbid the hoisting of the Russian flag on the disputed land at Tientsin pending a settlement. This is in consequence of the British protest against the hoisting of the Russian flag after the withdrawal of guards.

ARMY NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief's pay has been raised to £5,000 per annum.

THE FIRST 9.2 INCH GUN WAS MOUNTED AT DOVER TO-DAY, AND A LONG SERIES OF TESTS FOLLOWS. THE GUN WEIGHS 25 TONS.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections in Australia are finished. The tariff views of certain candidates are not known.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

| LIABILITIES. | Yen. |
|--|-------------------|
| Capital paid up | 18,000,000.00 |
| Reserve fund | 8,310,000.00 |
| Reserve for doubtful debts | 233,000.00 |
| Reserve for contingencies | 315,423.10 |
| Deposits (current, fixed, &c.) | 52,978,353.90 |
| Bills payable, bills rediscounted, acceptances, and other sums due by the bank | 71,187,731.56 |
| Dividend in arrears | 4,094,120 |
| Amount brought forward from last account | 163,695,652 |
| Net profit for the past half-year | 1,754,338,610 |
| | Yen 5,972,348,502 |

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FÜR die vielen Glückwünsche und Aufmerksamkeiten am Tage, unserer Hochzeit sagen unseren herzlichsten Dank.
F. B. BAEMER u. FRAU.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1901. [1053]

WANTED.
TWO FLY-RODS, 12-15 foot, with spars spinning top. Also 2 BRASS CHECK REELS.
Apply to—
"B."
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1055]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(MOSTLY OF MARINBURK MAKE).
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
the 25th and 26th April, 1901, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at Nos. 2 and 4, Gage Street (Corner of LYNDHURST TERRACE).
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE FURNITURE,
Comprising—
DRAWING-ROOM SUITES UPHOLSTERED IN SADDLE-BAG and PLUSH and SILK TAPESTRY, EASY CHAIRS, BEVELLED MIRRORS, VERY FINE CHERY LACQUERED SCREENS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CLOISONNE VASES, BRONZES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
FINELY CARVED MARINBURK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, MARINBURK UPHOLSTERED DINING TABLE, MOROCCO DINING-ROOM SUITE, BOOKCASES, BRASS FENDERS, ENGRAVINGS, ELECTRO, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLES and STOOLS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.
DOUBLE BRASS and TEAK BEDSTEADS, FINELY CARVED MARINBURK WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, SEVERAL MARBLE TOP BUREAUX and WASHINGTONS, TOILET CROCKERY, BED LINEN, &c., &c.
BATH-ROOM and PANTRY REQUISITES.
And
4 COTTAGE PIANOS in excellent condition (by Collard and Collard, Rachals, and Romblid).
1 MILLNER'S SAFE.
1 SILVER MOUNTED DRESSING CASE (Mappin and Webb).
On View from Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1057]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th April, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, &c., &c.
Also,
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF GOLD and DIAMOND JEWELLERY,
and
ONE NEW MICROSCOPE, by DOWN BROS., London.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1054]

NOTICE.
TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
MEE CHEUNG
BEGS to notify his many Customers that in order to meet the demands of AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS he will open a NEW DEPARTMENT on 2nd April, 1901, which will be devoted exclusively to their interests. Two skilled operators in constant attendance.
Developing and Printing in all Branches executed with care and promptness.
Enlarging from small negatives a speciality.
Hand Cameras refilled.
All kinds of repairs to apparatus undertaken.
Prices very Moderate.
OFFICE in Corridor of HONGKONG HOTEL, where there are 2 Dark Rooms always at the disposal of Patrons Free of Cost.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [941]

BANQUE DE LINDO CHINE.
WHEREAS the following UN-ISSUED NOTES have been STOLEN from the premises of the BANQUE DE LINDO CHINE and which said Notes are expressed on the face thereof to be payable at the Branch Office of the said Banque in Saigon, the numbers of which said Notes are as follows—
Series V 49 1 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each
Series Z 49 1 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing or dealing in any way with such Notes, as the Banque De Lindo Chine accept no liability for the same.
By Order of the Chief Manager in Saigon.
For the BANQUE DE LINDO CHINE,
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1901. [601]

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC WORKS and GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR. Applications and Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned, from whom terms may be learnt. Appointment to be taken up as soon as possible.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1901. [339]

POHOOMULL BROTHERS
57 & 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.
Have for Sale
INDIAN, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, and other Articles. Original Embroidery, Rugs and Carpets, Jewellery, Cashmere Shawls, Ivory, Sundalwood and Tortoiseshell Wares, Curiosities and Fancy Goods.
Inspection is SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [27]

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.
Best Value in
PIANOS.
Monthly Payment System.
TUNING.
REPAIRS.
Our Speciality.
INSTRUMENTS.
STRINGS.
MUSIC.
Grand Stock reduced to Clear for Summer.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [496]

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BANGKOK and RANGOON.
TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS and SCANTINGS, PLANED, TONGUED, and GROOVED BOARDS, FOR FLOORING, CHAILING, WALLING, &c., TEAK SHINGLES FOR ROOFING.
PINKADOE RAILWAY SLEEPERS for all GAUGES.
Bates Supplied and Orders Booked by
JARDINE MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [273]

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Price \$1 per Copy Paper Covers, \$1.50 in Boards.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [782]

THE GREAT EASTERN AND Caledonian GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 18th day of April, at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of April, 1901, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that MAX BENNETT, the Business Manager of the Company in New South Wales, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."
By Order of the Board of Directors.
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1066]

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Messrs. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
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THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.
The Management of the Business will be conducted as liquidators until the engagement of a competent Manager by the Co's Agents in London.
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Auditor:
WILLIAM H. GASKELL.
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Share Lists will CLOSE on the 30th day of April, 1901.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [344]

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE
(Chain Stitch). WILCOX & GIBBS preferred.
Apply—
MACHINE.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1901. [990]

EUROPEAN NURSEMAID.
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"H."
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Hongkong, 5th April, 1901. [957]

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The Highest References required. No one need apply unless he is prepared to give substantial security in the sum of \$100,000. Apply in writing to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
12, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1901. [517]

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State situation, size, rent, to—
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DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for any class of Steamships, Launches and light draught vessels a speciality. Contractors for the supply and erecting of any type of machinery. New work and repairs supervised. New and second hand Launches for Sale. Telegrams—"CEBESB"—Hongkong. Telephone, 292.
H. F. CARMICHAEL,
B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong 1st June 1899.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
UNDER the Direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUGH.
Representative—Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), APRIL 18TH.
THE
BROUGH COMEDY CO.
BROUGH COMEDY CO.
BROUGH COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
April 18th and 19th.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN HONGKONG OF
"THE LIARS"
"THE LIARS"
"THE LIARS"

An Original Comedy in Four Acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
SATURDAY and MONDAY,
April 20th and 21st.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN HONGKONG OF
"THE GAY LORD QUEX"
"THE GAY LORD QUEX"
"THE GAY LORD QUEX"

An Original play in Four Acts, by ARTHUR W. PINCH.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
April 23rd and 24th.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN HONGKONG OF THE
"MANOEUVRES OF JANE"
"MANOEUVRES OF JANE"
"MANOEUVRES OF JANE"

A Comedy in Four Acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
The Box plans are now on view, at THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., where seats can be booked SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
PRICES:—Boxes \$15, Dress Circle and Stalls \$3, Pit \$2, and Back Seats \$1.
Doors open 8.30; Curtain 9; Carriage 11.30.
Late Trains 15 minutes after Performances.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [998]

JAPANESE THEATRE.
PERFORMANCES DAILY.
THE Fame of JAPANESE THEATRES is world-wide, and all the principal European Cities engage Japanese Artists. The Company now in Hongkong for a short period have over twenty male and female Artists, to whom they have to pay high salaries. Amongst other numerous tricks may be mentioned cycling on a steel wire, and the jump several tens of feet high on the see-saw. In all the towns in which the Company have performed they have met with stupendous success. It is a fact that the artists are unparalleled.

LOCATION—
PRAYA RECLAMATION GROUND,
Opposite BONHAM STREET WEST.
COME AND SEE.
Day Performance from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Night Performance from 8.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
PRICES—
First Class ... \$1.00
Second ... 0.50
Third ... 0.30
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [1035]

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

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SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOOTY.

THE CONQUERING CALEDONIANS.

For many long years Scotland have been struggling to gain a decided advantage over England in the game of Rugby football. In the Diamond Jubilee period of 1897 the Scotchmen went to Manchester in the confident hope of a great victory, but their hereditary foe-men surprised all judges of the pastime by a brilliant triumph. Twelve months later, at Edinburgh, the Scots could only draw, but by their late win at London in 1899 the record was made nine wins each while the blank scoring sheet at Inverloch, the new ground of the Scottish Union, in 1900 also brought the total number of drawn matches up to nine. At Blackheath, on Saturday, the clans again clashed arms with the Saxons, and smote the Sassenachs hip and thigh. The remains of once-mighty England, formerly known as the predominant partner, gathered themselves together when "No side" was sounded—and if they had any hearts left they must have bled for their country. In the cramp of the Caledonians, as the sassenachs were restored to its stocking was heard the wild skirl of the piper intoxicated with triumph, with having waded in the blood of the conquered. And I venture to think that now Scotland has a lead of ten victories against nine, it will be a long time before we hear a pibroch dirge. The Scottish Union has such a wealth of clever players with the inestimable advantage of youth on their side that for years to come the fifteen from aye the Tweed should prove the terror of their foes. It will be a long time before we hear the Scotch playing the weird lament "The Flowers of the Forest." These "flowers" are full of life, of wondrous skill, fast as the flying fishes of Bangong, and dreadfully jealous of the honour of their country. Meanwhile England, sighs for twenty years ago—and instead of trying to devise the best means of regaining their prestige, the Rugby Union are passing resolutions that any man who signs a form for a Northern Union club is thereby made a professional! Let us leave the Rugby Union to their own reflections, while we congratulate Scotland upon having well beaten Wales, Ireland and England, and thus become the international champions and the holders of the Calcutta Cup.

HOW ENGLAND WAS CRUSHED.
Save and excepting Mark Morrison, who has now played in over a dozen international games, the Scottish fifteen are youths possessed by all the ardour of their tender years, endowed with the winged feet of Mercury, unconscious of fear, and never dreaming of defeat. When a team takes the field with these feelings the battle is half won. The Scotch combination commanded admiration. The forwards gave to their half-backs; then the Academician clubmen Gillespie and Neil flashed the ball out to the three-quarters, who simply dashed away in irresistible style. The way such speedy men as A. B. Timms, W. H. Welsh, who have both gained places among the athletic champions of Scotland, the flying New Zealander, Fell, and the tricky Turnbull took the passes of the half-backs was an object lesson in the Welsh method. The machinery, so to speak, was perfect, but there was a vivacity about every movement which is not characteristic of piston-rod precision. When we add to this that A. D. Duncan, the ex-captain of Merchiston Castle, is a full-back of great parts, it will be seen that Scotland have a grand fifteen—if not the finest they ever had. Possibly only three of the English team are worthy of international honours, and these the hard-worked Gurnie, of Somerset, and the two Northerners, E. W. Elliott, of Sunderland, and G. O. Robinson, of Northumberland. The Rugby Union has a discouraging prospect. The boulder duty of the executive is to foster the game at the great public schools and universities. Scotland have obtained all their men—not from ordinary clubs—but from educational institutions of this character. Surely among the English boys who go to Eton, Loretto, Rugby, Marlborough, Cheltenham, and such seminaries some fine players can be found and developed.

ENGLAND'S CHANCES AT THE ASSOCIATION GAME.
England has not this season won a match at the Rugby game. The international campaign under the sister code was commenced at Southampton when the English eleven defeated a plucky Irish team by 3 to 0—which is sufficient, but on the face of it compares unfavourably with the 11 to 0 victory which Scotland gained over the Hibernians at Glasgow. On this form the Scots would simply have a walk over against the Saxons—but in the meantime it must not be forgotten that the Scots could not draw with the Principality of Wales at Wrexham—one goal each. Their display on the old racecourse was by no means reassuring to the Scottish Selection Committee. England meets Wales at Newcastle-on-Tyne and after this match we shall have still further evidence on which to form an opinion of the relative merits of England and Scotland for the great match at the Crystal Palace. We on the Southern side of the Tweed have not forgotten the way we were outclassed at Celtic Park last April. It was just as hollow a victory as England secured at Everton in 1895. To return to the game against Ireland there is no doubt that the experimental team of England was strong enough for the occasion—but the trial was all sufficient for I notice that only W. J. Oakley, Oxford Corinthian, Ernest Needham ("Nudge"), and R. E. Foster, the Oxford, Malvern-Worcestershire Corinthian, have again been capped against Wales, and Kingley, of Newcastle United, has been chosen goalkeeper. I wonder if he would have been had the Selection Committee known that Preston North End had scored five goals against him that day. Crabtree and Oakley

at the same goal as played against Scotland last year, and I do hope that Oakley will have better luck than on that occasion, when he played for the greater part of the match while suffering from concussion of the brain. The new man in the half-back line is Wilkes, of Aston Villa, while two forwards, "Cocky" Bagnett, of Sheffield United, and Bents, of Wolverhampton Wanderers, have been signalled out for distinction for the first time. Of Bannett, the man who beat Everton in the English Cup-ties, you already know—and I need only add that in the unavoidable absence of G. O. Smith, who has just lost his mother, England is doing well to try such centres as Hedley and Bents. But more of this subject anon when I have seen the Welsh match at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEAGUERS.
There were some historic games amongst the Leaguers on Saturday. The struggle between the leaders, Nottingham Forest and their nearest rivals, Sunderland, took place at Nottingham. This was a battle of supreme importance, not only to the clubs immediately concerned, but to several other aspirants to the highest honours the League offers to its faithful members. The lead which the Foresters have held for so long has lately been seriously threatened and encroached upon, and the fifth grip, which they appeared to have upon the Championship has been considerably weakened. So much is this the case that the Nottingham public are fast losing the buoyant confidence which has been so prevalent since last October, and are realising that the Championship is a prize which requires an extraordinary amount of capturing, that, unlike some Cup-ties it is not won by a stroke of luck, but by real solid, consistent merit; and that the winners thereof must be not only good players but also good stayers. The last consideration has been forcibly impressed upon the Reds recently, for what of stamina and staying power was responsible for the devastation caused by the Aston Villa cyclone on the 27th inst., and was again apparent at Goodison Park on the 2nd inst. and in lesser degree last Saturday, when a draw without goals rewarded the efforts of the opposing team.

That the management of the Forest Club is alive to the recently developed weakness is evidenced by the fact that they had despatched the team to absorb any stray ozone that could be found on the Lincolnshire coast, hoping by such means to stay the "rot" that had reared its ugly head within the fold. I do not know whether the immediate results will be considered satisfactory, for while several of the men, notably Iremonger, Capes, and Morris, appeared to be in the pink of condition, the team generally displayed a degree of lethargy which argues ill for the Championship. The dashing tactics of November and December were missing, and in lieu were indecision and want of incisiveness—ingredients that have no part or lot in the constitution of the champions. They saved the game, however, and gained a point on the corresponding match last season, and while it cannot be said that the play of the home team was equal to that of the Northerners, they had quite as much of the game, and on several occasions were within an ace of victory. Still, the goalkeepers were by no means overworked. Twice or thrice only were they seriously troubled, and for the rest the backs proved sufficient for their respective opponents. The tall Iremonger, a promising cricketer to boot, was perhaps the best back on the field, while his partner, Peers, earned distinction in quite an opposite direction. He was simply deplorable, and his decline (temporary, he it is hoped) is a most serious matter for his club. The latest recruit, Dean, of Walsall, evidently possesses the qualities required of a first class centre-forward, and with experience should prove exceedingly useful to the Foresters. To receive his baptism in First League football at such a critical juncture in the club's history is no light matter, but he has every reason to be satisfied and encouraged with the work he did. The Sunderland men showed much greater earnestness than their rivals. They played a steady, consistent game, and a little more smartness when in sight of goal would have produced the victory they yearned for. They quickly detected the weaknesses of the Forest right full-back, and fed their own left wing in the most persistent fashion, and had it not been for the ubiquitous Iremonger, would certainly have scored. The men were well-behaved, and on two occasions only did the referee, Mr. Strawson, find it necessary to reprimand offenders. Fouls were comparatively rare, and the game was played in the best of spirit. The quality of the performance was uniformly good, but certainly did not attain the standard of excellence we are accustomed to associate with the winners of the League Championship. The Forest club are distinctly unfortunate in losing the services of such men as Calvey, Norris, and Spouncer when just about to sprint the last lap in the race for the League Cup. But they have by no means given up hope, and followers of the game may look for desperate things ere the curtain is rung down on the football drama of 1900-1.

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Saturday was such an important day in the football world that it is difficult to escape from the many great games played. While the leaders were battling for supremacy at the head of the table it must not be overlooked that three of the last five clubs earned points in the fray. Bat of all the clubs struggling to escape from immersion in the Second League gallant old Preston North End made Herculean efforts and have simply convulsed football by being the first team to conquer Newcastle United this season in their Tyne-side home. Not only so but against one of the strongest defences in the League the Prestonians won by 5 goals to 3—a performance which calls to mind the palmy days of the North End. Rogers, the old Newcastle forward, who was transferred to Preston, showed the canny folk that he was as clever as ever—

while Kingley is evidently far from an invincible custodian. This is undoubtedly the sensation of the season, and as Preston have still four matches at home, including West Bromwich Albion, they ought to escape from the Stygian pool—otherwise the Second Division.

CRICKETIANA.
The Worcestershire Cricket Club will, during the season, not only be deprived of the services of W. L. Foster, the young artillery officer, who has returned to South African fields of slaughter, but also of the oldest of the three famous brothers, H. K. Foster, whose time, it is said, is too much occupied for him to captain the Midlandshire. This seems curious, as Mr. Harry Foster is land agent to Mr. Paul Foley, the enthusiastic honorary secretary of the county. However, the shire is to be captained by Reginald Foster, the youngest of the brothers, who have already made their mark, although I hear that there is a younger brother, B. S. Foster, who is still at Malvern College, but quite capable, like his seniors, of representing his county and hitting up his century. Reginald Foster is the great Oxford captain who made two separate hundreds last summer for the Gentlemen against the Players, and is now representing his county at Association football. John Briggs, the great little Lancashire cricketer, has collapsed again, and has returned to the Cheshire Asylum—a victim to fits and a mental weakness. Since recovery from his last seizure at Leeds at the end of June, 1899, Briggs even added to his reputation as player, has re-established his business and has been a most exemplary and industrious man. His collapse is a terrible blow to his delicate wife and to Lancashire cricket, still smacking under the Mold indignity. I see that the Rev. Lionel Ford has been appointed to the headmastership of Repton School. Surely this is one of the "Alphabet" Fords—and his full name is the Rev. L. (i. e. B. J. Ford—one of the seven brothers who are known as cricketers, and everyone of whom has been educated at Repton. Save for one term there was always a Ford at Repton during twenty years—and if my surmise prove correct we may rest assured that the cultivation of cricket at Repton will be more assiduous than ever in the future.

London, 18th March.

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A. O. & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS.
All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.
39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [797]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES,
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [75]

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KIEW
(LAYS OF FOATE & NOBLE).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [759]

NOTICES OF FIRMS
MR. J. WACKER and Mr. L. GLISS-MANN have been Authorized to Sign our Firm by PROSECUTION from this date.
GARTLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong & Canton,
11th April, 1901. [997]

WE have This Day Authorized Mr. PAUL BREWITT to Sign our Firm PER PROSECUTION.
DARTLY & CO.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1901. [979]

WE, the undersigned, have This Day been appointed AGENTS by Messrs. T. M. STEVENS & CO. of PORTLAND, OR., for the sale of WEINHAARD'S BRANDS of AMERICAN BEER in Hongkong.
DOOLITTLE & POLLOCK.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [1049]

DURING the absence of Mr. E. W. EDWARDS from the Colony, Mr. EDWARD GUMPERT will take CHARGE of this Branch of our Firm.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1901. [946]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.
NOTICE is hereby given that THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, carrying on business in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, as Tobacco Merchants, have, on the 5th day of March, 1901, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARKS—
1.—The distinctive device of half of a Star surrounded by numerous small stars which form a semi-circle. Above the said device are printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the words "Long Cut Virginia Smoking." Underneath all the above appear the names "W. M. KIMBALL & Co., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. Successors."
2.—In combination with the undermentioned device and on the front of the label appears the distinctive device of a Diamond having on its right and left sides a stem of leaves—within the diamond is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the letters A.T.C. Underneath the device appears the name of "THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO." In combination with the above device and on the back of the label is depicted a circle within which is the device of the head and shoulders of a Red Indian in full war paint and dress and with a head decoration of feathers. Round the circle is depicted the rays of the sun.
3.—In combination with the undermentioned device and on the front of the label appears the distinctive device of an open book dressed in ragged clothes with long white hair hanging down over his reared shoulders. He is depicted wearing a hat with a staff in his left hand and with his right hand outstretched. In the left pocket of his ragged coat is a bottle and on his back is hanging a satchel suspended by a strap. The word "Old" appears in front of his forehead and the word "Rip" appears at the back of his head, and underneath the word "Old" appear the words "Long Cut," at the bottom of the label appears the name of "THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. Successors to ALLEN & GINTER." In combination with the above device is depicted in a circle the head and part of the shoulder of a man wearing a sword hat and smoking a cigarette; a fancy device surrounds the circle.
4.—In combination with the undermentioned device and on the front of the label is depicted the distinctive device of a Stock Exchange tape registering machine standing on a table inside a square. Above the said device is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the words "Preferred Stock." Underneath the said device is the name of "THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. Successors to ALLEN & GINTER." In combination with the above device as above described and over it is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the words "Seal of North Carolina."
5.—In combination with the undermentioned device and on the front of the label appears the device of the facsimile of the seal of the State of North Carolina consisting of two women in Grecian costume. One woman is sitting down and is holding in her hand a scroll of manuscript together with a rod upon which a red cap is suspended. In front of her and with her two arms and right leg bare is standing a woman leaning with her right arm upon a large shell. She has her left arm outstretched and in her left hand is a leaf of tobacco. Above the said device is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the words "Seal of North Carolina Flag Cut," and underneath the said device is the name of "THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. Successors to ALLEN & GINTER." In combination with the above device as above described and over it is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the words "Seal of North Carolina."
In the name of THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.
The said TRADE MARKS have been used by the applicants for many years in respect of the following goods:—
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, Cigarettes, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cheroots and Cigars in Class 45.
Facsimiles of the said TRADE MARKS can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the undersigned.
Dated the 16th day of March, 1901.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

| OUTWARDS. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| FROM | STEAMERS | DUE |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "CALCHAS" | On 20th April. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "DARDANUS" | On 2nd May. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "MACHAON" | On 9th May. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "ACHILLES" | On 14th May. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "PROMETHEUS" | On 28th May. |

| HOMEWARDS. | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
| LONDON VIA MANILA | "AGAMEMNON" | On 19th April. |
| LONDON | "AJAX" | On 30th April. |
| LONDON | "ANTENOR" | On 14th May. |
| LONDON | "CALCHAS" | On 28th May. |
| LIVERPOOL | "PYRRHUS" | On 5th May. |
| LIVERPOOL | "ULYSSES" | On 19th May. |

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| FOOCHOW | "HUNAN" | On 19th April. |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY | "TSINAN" | On 23rd April. |
| ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN | | |
| SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY | | |
| AND MELBOURNE | | |
| MANILA | "TSINAN" | On 23rd April. |
| ILOLO and CEBU | "SUNGKIANG" | On 26th April. |
| MANILA | "KWEIYANG" | On 26th April. |

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.
THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" On 20th April.
S.S. "CABLE CITY" About 15th May.

THE Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOJIL, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on 20th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.
Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MANILA.

THE Steamship

"RICHMOND CASTLE" will be despatched for the above port on or about the 23rd instant, and will be followed by Steamships "FERNBERG," "LOWTHER CASTLE," "AFRIDI" and "HILL-GLLEN."

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901.

THE OSAKA, SHIOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU" will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SOBRON" will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th April, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

All Cargo for Marseilles and London will be conveyed direct without transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Apr. 30, 1901, at Noon.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, May 25, 1901, at Noon.

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, June 13, 1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU ON THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1901, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1901.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
GAELIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, May 7, 1901, at Noon.

DORIS (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, June 1, 1901, at Noon.

GORIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, June 27, 1901, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU ON TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1901, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

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For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1901.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly sailing hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, &c.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1901, at 1 p.m. the Company's Steamship "OCEANIE," Captain Schmitt, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 4th May, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901.

THE OSAKA, SHIOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU," Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Company's Steamship

"TARTAR," (4,325 Tons), Captain G. D. BOWLES, R.N.R., will leave Hongkong on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1901, taking Passengers and Cargo FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. (VIA INLAND SEA, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

Making close connection at Vancouver with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all points in Eastern Canada, the United States and Europe.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
General Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1901.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE. (HAMBURG AMERICA LINE—HAMBURG).

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. (With liberty to call at MANILA.)

THE full-powered Steamship

"ASTORIA," Captain Ostermann, will be despatched for the above port on or about 4th May.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

operating the New First Class Steamships "INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION" between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.) calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJIL, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KNIGHT COMPANION" will be despatched for Portland (Or.) about 20th May, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further Information communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, or to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. (1048)

Hongkong, 17th April, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJIL AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ULYSSES" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Kowloon Godown Co., Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 16th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 23rd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, &c.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

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This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 4th May, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901.

THE OSAKA, SHIOEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU," Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Company's Steamship

"TARTAR," (4,325 Tons), Captain G. D. BOWLES, R.N.R., will leave Hongkong on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1901, taking Passengers and Cargo FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. (VIA INLAND SEA, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

Making close connection at Vancouver with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all points in Eastern Canada, the United States and Europe.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN,
General Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1901.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE. (HAMBURG AMERICA LINE—HAMBURG).

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. (With liberty to call at MANILA.)

THE full-powered Steamship

"ASTORIA," Captain Ostermann, will be despatched for the above port on or about 4th May.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

operating the New First Class Steamships "INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION" between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.) calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJIL, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through rates of Freight and further Information communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, or to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. (1048)

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The India, with the French Mail of the 22nd March, left Singapore on Monday, the 15th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 22nd inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 10th February.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

| FOR | PER | DAY AND HOUR. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| Shanghai | Thursday, 18th. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Swatow and Shanghai | Thursday, 18th. | 11.30 P.M. |
| Bangkok | Thursday, 18th. | 2.00 P.M. |
| Amoy and Manila | Thursday, 18th. | 3.30 P.M. |
| Kamohuk and Samshui | Thursday, 18th. | 4.00 P.M. |
| Haiphong | Thursday, 18th. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Canton | Thursday, 18th. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Yokohama | Friday, 19th. | 11.00 A.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Friday, 19th. | 11.00 A.M. |
| Manila | Friday, 19th. | 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria | Friday, 19th. | 3.00 P.M. |
| B.C. and Seattle, U.S.A. | Friday, 19th. | 3.00 P.M. |
| Manila | Friday, 19th. | 4.00 P.M. |
| Yokohama and Kobe | Friday, 19th. | 4.00 P.M. |
| Kobe, Yokohama, San Diego and San Francisco | Friday, 19th. | 4.00 P.M. |

EUROPE, &c., India via Tutuorin.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

EUROPE, &c., India via Tutuorin.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)

TO-DAY.
Extraordinary General Meeting, Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, noon.
Public Auction, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, 2.30 p.m., V. I. Remedios.
Japanese Theatre, Reclamation Ground, Bon-jam Strand West, at 2.30 and 8.30 p.m.
Brough Comedy Company, City Hall, 9 p.m.
The Bears.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 17th April.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| ON LONDON | 111 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 111 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 111 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight | 111 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months sight | 111 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 111 1/2 |
| Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight | 111 1/2 |
| ON PARIS | 245 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 245 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 245 1/2 |
| ON GERMANY | 190 1/2 |
| On demand | 190 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 190 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 190 1/2 |
| ON NEW YORK | 47 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 47 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months sight | 47 1/2 |
| ON BOMBAY | 140 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 140 1/2 |
| Bank, on demand | 140 1/2 |
| ON CALCUTTA | 140 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 140 1/2 |
| Bank, on demand | 140 1/2 |
| ON SHANGHAI | 72 1/2 |
| Bank, at sight | 72 1/2 |
| Private, 30 days sight | 72 1/2 |
| ON YOKOHAMA | 34 p.c. pm. |
| On demand | 34 p.c. pm. |
| ON MANILA | 24 p.c. pm. |
| On demand | 24 p.c. pm. |
| ON SINGAPORE | 1 p.c. pm. |
| On demand | 1 p.c. pm. |
| ON BATAVIA | 117 1/2 |
| On demand | 117 1/2 |
| ON HAIPHONG | 24 p.c. pm. |
| On demand | 24 p.c. pm. |
| ON BANGKOK | 2 p.c. pm. |
| On demand | 2 p.c. pm. |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate | 810.12 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | 822.75 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz. | 27 1/2 |

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Indus*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, for the port of Saigon.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, from San Francisco to the 23rd ult. via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port on Monday morning, the 15th inst., via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 9th inst.

The O. & O. steamer *Ando*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 9th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Monday, the 15th inst., for Hongkong via the usual Japanese ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The O. S. S. steamer *Calcutta* left Singapore at noon on 14th inst., and is due in Hongkong on the 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

The N. P. steamer *Glenhead* sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Tientsin* left Bombay for this port on the 10th inst.

The Star Line steamer *Hibernia* left New York on the 11th ult. for Straits, Hongkong, China and Japan.

The N. P. steamer *Tacoma* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 9th inst.

The N. P. steamer *Victoria* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 13th inst.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

| COMPANY. | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS. |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Hongkong & S'ha. | \$125 | 30 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China & Japan, opdy. | 24 | 21 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Nat'l Bank of China | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| A. S. S. S. | 23 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Four Shares | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Campbell, Macdonald & Co. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Power Co., Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Iron, L. & M. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Sugar | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Cigar Companies | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Alhambra, Limited | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| La Commercial, Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Electric | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| La Favorita, Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Cotton Mills | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Ewo | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| International | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Laon King Mow | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Soyabone | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Yahong | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong & S'ha. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Dairy Farm | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Green Island Cement | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Il. & C. Bakery | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong & S'ha. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Electric | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| H. H. L. Tramways | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| H. K. Steam Water | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Boat Co., Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Hotel | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Ice | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| H. & K. Wharf & G. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| H. & W. Dock | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Insurance | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Canton | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Fire | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Traders | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Fire | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| N. S. China | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Unou | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Yangtze | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Land and Building | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Hongkong Land Inv. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Humphreys Estate | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Kowloon Land & B. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| West Point Building | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Luzon Sugar | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Mimuy | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Charbonnages | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| St. Etna & O'Connell | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Do. Preference | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Jebu | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Queen's Mines, Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Oliver Mines | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Do. B. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Panjo | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Do. Preference | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Raubs | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| New Amoy Dock | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Oriental Hotel, Marine | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Robinson Photo Co., Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Steamship Coys. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China and Manila | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Mutual Pref. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| China Ordinary | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Do. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Douglas Steamship | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| H. Canton and M. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Shanghai S. N. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Shell Transport and | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Trading Co. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Star Ferry | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Tebrau Planting Co. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| United Asbestos Co. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Wanchai Warehouse | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Watkins, Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Watson & Co., A. S. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |
| Universal Trading Co., Ltd. | 21 | 25 1/2 p.c. pm. |

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 16th APRIL, P.M.

| STATION. | Hour. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Wind. | Weather. |
|-----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Victoria | 2 p. | 29.74 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Kobe | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Nagasaki | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Kagoshima | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Yokohama | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Manila | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Shanghai | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Amoy | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Swatow | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Haiphong | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Batavia | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Bombay | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Calcutta | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| London | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Paris | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| New York | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Bombay | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Calcutta | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| London | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| Paris | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |
| New York | 2 p. | 29.75 | 78 | 86 | N 6 | — |

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

16th to the 24th April, 1901.

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